

1941

Guadalupe Island Collection

Box 2

30

Series T

Clippings

1941 - 1942

30

Box 2

From Guadalupe

1941 - 1942

Mr. T. C. C.

Tele. Room

Hon. Mr. C.

AUFBAU

Am 25. November 1946 entschlief sandt im 77. Lebensjahre mein geliebter Mann, unser guter Vater

**Kommerzienrat  
DR. ERNST SCHWERIN**  
(früher Breslau)

In tiefer Trauer:

STEFANIE SCHWERIN, geb. Ehrlich  
DR. HANS WOLFGANG SCHWERIN  
GUNTHER K. SCHWERIN

12 East 66th Street,  
New York 26, N. Y.

Kürzlich starb in New York im 76. Lebensjahr Dr. Ernst Schwerin, der in der deutschen Textilindustrie sowie in Bankkreisen eine führende Rolle spielte. Er wurde in Breslau geboren und war Inhaber der Firma J. Schwerin Söhne, der grössten Hanfspinnerei Deutschlands. Ferner bekleidete er das Amt eines Handelsrichters und war Vorsitzender des Industrie-Ausschusses der Breslauer Handelskammer, Mitglied des Reichsverbandes der deutschen Industrie und Präsident des Bundes schlesischer Industrieller. Während des zweiten Weltkrieges wurde er nach Washington berufen, wo er als Fachberater des Assistant Chief of Staff im War Department tätig war. Er hinterlässt seine Gattin, Tochter des Nobelpreisträgers, Professor Paul Ehrlich, sowie zwei Söhne.

## Dr. Ernst Schwerin ist verschieden

Dr. phil. Ernst Schwerin, der in Deutschland in der Textilindustrie sowie in Bankkreisen eine führende Rolle spielte und während des zweiten Weltkrieges zu wichtigen Aufgaben nach Washington berufen wurde, ist in seinem Heim, 86. Str., New York, N. Y., im Alter von 76 Jahren am Montag entschlafen.

Er hinterläßt seine Gattin Stefanie, die Tochter des Nobelpreisträgers Prof. Paul Ehrlich, sowie seine beiden Söhne.

Der Verstorbene wurde in Breslau geboren und kam im Jahre 1937 nach den Vereinigten Staaten. Er war der Inhaber der Breslauer Firma "J. Schwerin Söhne", der größten Hanfspinnerei Deutschlands, die in Breslau und in der Umgebung der Stadt Fabrikanlagen hatte. Das Unternehmen, das ursprünglich als Flachsspinnerei gegründet worden war, befand sich bereits seit fünf Generationen im Familienbesitz. Für seine Verdienste auf dem Gebiete der Textilindustrie wurde Dr. Schwerin zum Kommerzienrat ernannt. Ferner bekleidete er das Amt eines Handelsrichters und war Vorsitzender des Industrie-Ausschusses der Breslauer Handelskammer.

Außerdem war er Mitglied des Reichsverbands der deutschen Industrie und hatte den Posten des Präsidenten des Bundes schlesischer Industrieller inne. In

Bankkreisen bekleidete Dr. Schwerin ebenfalls wichtige Positionen.

Während des zweiten Weltkrieges wurde er nach Washington berufen, wo er als "Expert Consultant and Adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff — War Department" (Fachmännischer Berater und Ratgeber des Hilfs-Stabschef — Kriegs-Department) tätig war.

Die Beisetzung findet im Familienkreise statt.

# Eine unbekannte Dichtung Gerhart Hauptmanns

Von C. F. W. BEHL

Dr. C. F. W. Behl, der bekannte deutsche Literaturhistoriker, Pazifist und u. a. früherer Herausgeber der Zeitschrift "Der Kritiker", ist der Redakteur der neuen Ausgabe der Dichtungen Gerhart Hauptmanns, die als "Gesamtausgabe letzter Hand" bezeichnet wird. Wie uns Herr Victor Lehmann (London) mitteilt, hat Behl viele Jahre bei Gerhart Hauptmann in Agnetendorf gelebt und war dessen "getreuer Eckhart und Eckermann". Es gelang ihm im März 1945 — schreibt uns Herr Lehmann weiter — "alle unveröffentlichten Manuskripte (es können noch etwa 14 Bände gefüllt werden) nach einem kleinen Ort in der bayerischen Pfalz zu retten. Behl bekleidet dort jetzt einen Posten als Amtsgerichtsrat." Lehmann schickt uns seinen Aufsatz in der Hoffnung, dass er "zu einer gerechteren Beurteilung von Hauptmanns Einstellung gegenüber dem Nazitum beitragen werde".

Es ist, in den nun endlich versunkenen Jahren völliger geistiger Sonnenfinsternis über Deutschland, oft von besorgten und enttäuschten Freunden Gerhart Hauptmanns gefragt worden, warum er nicht die vom "Dritten Reich" entstellte Heimat verlassen, ja, warum er auch in den Anschlägen geduldet habe, als paktierte er mit den Dunkelmächten. Wer wie ich, in den letzten Jahren täglichen Umgang mit ihm gepflogen hat, der weiss, dass sich Hauptmann — trotz einer gewissen Weichheit und Nachgiebigkeit im Äusserlichen — innerlich niemals mit den Gewalten eingelassen hat, die den deutschen Geist entehrten. Er hatte sich, wie er mir öfter sagte, nicht der Möglichkeit berauben wollen, einmal in seiner Heimat Erde bestattet zu werden. Das war der tiefste Grund seines Ausharrens, der ihn die zwölf Jahre des "Tausendjährigen Reiches" an Ort und Stelle mitleiden liess. Hat ihn dies auch mancher Versuchung ausgesetzt, eines ist unumstösslich Gewissheit: das gesamte Werk, das er in den letzten Jahren schuf, enthält nicht eine Zeile, nicht ein Wort, die irgendeine Konzession an den Nazismus darstellten. Im Gegenteil, es ist alles von der inneren Abwehr erfüllt, von der seine Freunde in stiller Zwiesprache immer neue Beweise empfangen und die ja auch in den Gewaltthaten des Nazismus ein stetes Misstrauen gegen Hauptmann wach erhielt, so sehr sie sich bemühten, ihn in ihren Kulturpropagandaschwindel einzubeziehen.

Ich kann heute von einer Dichtung berichten, die Hauptmann schuf, als noch das Dritte Reich in seiner Sünden Malenblüte stand, und die von mir und F. A. Voigt bis zum Höllensturz Hitlers heimlich gehütet und bewahrt worden ist, um nun hoffentlich recht bald der Weltöffentlichkeit zu künden, wo Gerhart Hauptmann gestanden

hat, als ein Knut Hamsun beflissen nach Wien reiste, um Goebbels'sche Propagandaphrasen nachzubeten und nicht nur an seinem Heimatlande, sondern auch am Reiche des Geistes zum Landesverräter zu werden.

Im Juni 1934, im zweiten Jahre der Diktatur des Minderwertigkeitskomplexes, starb in Neustadt in Oberschlesien ein alter Freund Hauptmanns, Kommerzienrat Max Pinkus, Inhaber der weltbekannten Fränkelschen Leinwand-Fabriken und Büchersammler, der die beste Tradition des deutschen Judentums repräsentativ verkörperte. Die schwarze Finsternis Hitler'schen Rassenwahns und -Aberglaube schatteten über den letzten Lebenstagen des ausgezeichneten Mannes, und die Stadt, die ihren Wohltäter einst zum Ehrenbürger erhoben hatte, stellte sich in bleicher Furcht vor dem allmächtigen Ortstyranen der "Partei", taub und blind.

"Man hat," so schrieb Hauptmann damals in seinem Tagebuch, "den Tod des königlichen Juden nicht öffentlich bekanntgemacht, weil unter den heutigen Umständen die Stadt, die ihm unendlich viel verdankt, an seinem Begräbnis nicht hätte teilnehmen können. So senkt man ihn in der Stille ein. Natürlich weiss die Stadt vom Bürgermeister bis zum einfachen Bürgersmann, dass er verschieden ist. Aber es gibt ein allgemeines, halsverrenkendes Wegblicken." Als einzige Nichtjuden sind damals Gerhart Hauptmann und Frau Margarete zur Beisetzung des Freundes nach Neustadt gefahren, während andere, die dem Verewigten in viel tieferer Dankesschuld verpflichtet waren, angsterfüllt daheimblieben. Was der Dichter unter dem un-

mittelbaren Eindruck der Trauerfeier vermerkte, offenbart seine grosse Erschütterung durch die tragische Situation der Stunde: "Das uralte Schicksal der Juden hat, so scheint es, Ewigkeit, also Unsterblichkeit. Aber es wirft immer neue, schwarze, bedrohende und verschlingende Wogen gegen die Inseln, Burgmauern und Burgen der Betroffenen und ihm Verfallenen. Ich fühle, dass es in seiner ewigen Gegenwart unter allen Völkerschicksalen das erhabenste, das grösste und furchtbarste ist. So standen wir alle unter seiner nackten, unwidersprechlichen, düsteren Weihe." Drei Jahre später, im Februar 1937, als die Untaten der Nazis bereits dem letzten, furchtbarsten Stadium entgegenreiften, hat Hauptmann dann in Rapallo jenen Einakter geschrieben, dessen Titel "Die Finsternisse" gleichsam symbolisch als drohendes Gewölk über der ganzen Epoche der Schmach zu schweben scheint. Dieses dramatische Requiem ist eine schicksalsdeutende Geisterbeschwörung beim mitternächtlichen Totenmahl für den abgeschiedenen Freund, die mit hellseherischer Kraft in magischer Transparenz die uraltragische Sendung des Judentums in der Menschheitsgeschichte aufscheinen lässt.

Wenn diese noch unbekannte Dichtung erschienen sein wird, ist des nun verewigten Dichters tiefstes Bekenntnis gegen den Ungeist des Nazitums als sein Vermächtnis allen denen geschenkt, die guten Willens in die Zukunft sehen. "Die Finsternisse" gehören, ebenso wie "Iphigenie in Aulis", die Tragikomödie vom blutwahns-besessenen Heros der Vorzeit, zu jenen dichterischen Unternehmungen Gerhart Hauptmanns, über die er noch am 3. März 1944 diesen Vierzeiler in sein Tagebuch schrieb:

"Noch immer versuch ich dies und das, dem Wahnsinn der Welt zu steuern; aber die Welt ist vom Blute nass, Jahrhunderte müssen es scheuern."

## Stimme aus dem Grabe

Fest gleichseitig mit dem obigen Aufsatz trat bei uns der folgende Artikel unseres Mitarbeiters Carl Misch ein.

Der Grabhügel hat sich über Gerhart Hauptmann geschlossen, und sein Mund öffnet sich. Der, allzu menschlich, schwieg, kommt jetzt zum Reden.

Uns hier in Uebarsee ist nicht bekannt gewesen, dass im Suhrkamp-Verlag in Berlin, Fortsetzer des S. Fischer-Verlags, 1942 die Gesamtausgabe der Hauptmann'schen Werke letzter Hand zu erscheinen begann. Der erste Teil liegt vor, in 17 Bänden. (Die Sämtlichen Werke, die zum 70. Geburtstag des Dichters, 1932, herauskamen, zählten acht Bände). Einer der Herausgeber ist C. F. W. Behl, der in Agnetendorf, in täglichem Umgang mit Hauptmann, dessen Archiv verwaltete.

In der lizenzierten Zeitung der Oberpfalz, dem "Neuen Tag" in Weiden, teilt C. F. W. Behl nun einiges darüber mit, was der Nachlass enthält, und was in dem auf 14 Bände berechneten zweiten Teil der Gesamtausgabe letzter Hand, der nur Ungedrucktes umfassen soll, erscheinen wird.

Das grösste Interesse wird die Enthüllung wecken, dass Hauptmann sich mit dem jüdischen Schicksal und mit der grausamen Ausrottung der Juden durch Hitler auseinandersetzen versucht hat. Hauptmann hat ein dramatisches Requiem "Die Finsternisse" geschrieben.

Behl erwartet, im Heberschwang eines getreuen Eckermann, die

"Finsternisse" werden "Zeugnis davon ablegen, dass Hauptmann den schwersten Problemen einer dunklen Schicksalszeit Deutschlands nicht ausgewichen ist, sich ihnen vielmehr unter dem Anruf seines immer wachen Gewissens gestellt hat."

Unbefangene werden kritischer sein. Wenn Hauptmanns Gewissen wach war, so liess er ihm keine Stimme. Der moralische Mut mangelte ihm. Ja, Hauptmann fürchtete sich, das Manuskript der "Finsternisse" in seinem Haus zu haben und liess es "von Freundeshänden sorgsam bewahren." Der Ergründung dieser allzu menschlichen Schwächen wird noch viel Schweiss gewidmet werden. Aber des toten Dichters Stimme verlangt nach Gehör, und man wird gespannt sein, zu vernehmen, was er zu sagen wünschte und zu äussern nicht wagte.

Carl Misch.

tion with Paul Ehrlich was one of the great experiences of his life. His admiration for Paul Ehrlich's genius was unending.

Pinkus was one of the foremost dermatologists and venereologists of Germany; yet he was a very modest man. Although his scientific interests predominated, he was a man with many varied interests. His hobby, beside the study of the



normal anatomy of the skin, was sketching. One could always see him with a pencil and a pad, and when one thought he might take notes or copy a drawing from the board, he would actually be making an interesting sketch of the speaker or of some person in the audience that caught his fancy. Even these sketches showed his natural friendliness toward his fellow men. It is no wonder that Felix Pinkus had endeared himself to those who had the good fortune to know him in this country.

S. E.

## Felix Pinkus

1868-1947

A full life and a distinguished career ended when Professor Felix Pinkus died on November 19, 1947 at Monroe, Michigan.

Felix Pinkus was born in Berlin, Germany on April 4, 1868. He graduated from the University of Freiburg, Germany in 1893. From the beginning he was interested in comparative anatomy. He discovered and described the nervus terminalis, a cranial nerve in the fish *Protopterus annectens*. This nerve, now usually called nervus pre-olfactorius, later was found to be present in all vertebrates, including man. Felix Pinkus also discovered the hair disk (Haarscheibe), a small nervous organ near the hair.

After working in the laboratories of Paul Ehrlich and at the Institute of Robert Koch in Berlin, he became an assistant to Albert Neisser at the Dermatologic University Clinic in Breslau. His main fields of interest were normal and pathologic anatomy of the skin and especially leukemia of the skin. The former remained his main scientific interest throughout his life. After continued post-graduate studies with J. Jadassohn in Bern and also at the Hôpital St. Louis in Paris, he practiced dermatology in Berlin from 1898 to 1938. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Hospital for Women of the City of Berlin. He was made Associate Professor of Dermatology and Venereology in 1915. He was prominent in the German National Health Council, where he was especially identified with the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases.

In addition to these activities, he published a textbook on skin diseases and over 150 scientific papers dealing with a great variety of dermatologic and venereologic topics. His most notable contribution was a volume on Normal Anatomy of the Skin in Jadassohn's *Handbuch of Skin and Venereal Diseases*. He also made many original contributions to dermatology, the best known perhaps being his description of lichen nitidus.

In 1939 he left Germany for Oslo, Norway, and came to the United States in 1941. In the house of his devoted son and daughter-in-law, Hermann and Hilda Pinkus, in Monroe, Michigan, he found a pleasant and happy new home. Here he continued his histologic studies almost until the very last day of his life.

He appreciated greatly the friendly reception he received from his American colleagues. He was made an honorary member of the Society for Investigative Dermatology and of the Detroit Dermatological Society. More than anything else, he enjoyed the extraordinary hospitality and companionship he found among the dermatologic staff of the University of Minnesota where Doctor Michelson had invited him to lecture on histopathology of the skin.

Felix Pinkus was married in 1900 to Elise Etzdorf. Two children, a daughter, Luise Grab, and a son, Hermann, survive him. His wife died in 1934.

Felix Pinkus was esteemed and loved by everybody who met him - his colleagues, patients, friends. Friends, he had many. His friendship and collabora-

YORK



# Tribune

AUGUST 10, 1941

## Ship Fractures Its Topmast in Passing Bridge

(Continued from page one)

transients who have been interned in concentration camps there for periods ranging up to six months.

Many of the passengers, who uttered as venomous invective against the French as against the Germans for the harsh treatment accorded them, cheered or became lyrical as they caught sight of the Statue of Liberty and the skyline of lower Manhattan. Some recalled the volley of cheers and the shower of cigarettes and chocolate that greeted officers and crew of a British auxiliary cruiser when they boarded the Nyassa for a perfunctory inspection five days out of Casablanca.

Further trouble threatened when the landing crew threw up the gangplank, leaving inadequate clearance between the roof of the pier and the heads of those alighting from the ship. Some one was delegated to stand on the gangplank and warn the descending throng to bend their heads.

The passengers had plenty of time to feast their eyes on the American symbol of liberty on Bedloe's Island. The Nyassa, which reached Quarantine at 6 a. m., was anchored across from the Goddess of Liberty for more than four hours to await a tide that would facilitate her docking in the comparatively shallow waters of the East River.

A few of the male passengers wore on their lapels "V for Victory" symbols carved out of wood, which they had obtained in Bermuda. A look of alarm came into the eyes of one when a reporter questioned him about his pin. "It is not allowed here?" he asked with obvious anxiety.

### Ehrlich's Widow Returns

One of the few passengers who was not looking on the New York waterfront for the first time was Mrs. Ehrlich, now seventy-seven years old. The last time she visited this country was in 1906, when she accompanied her husband on a tour of the principal cities, in which he was acclaimed for having perfected the arsenical compound, salvarsan or "606," as a cure for syphilis.

Dr. and Mrs. Ehrlich were welcomed by President Theodore Roosevelt and everywhere scientists felicitated Dr. Ehrlich on his discovery of the famous "magic bullet." Yesterday Mrs. Ehrlich, a little old lady in black, stood alone by the rail as the skyline of Manhattan hove into view. "Ja, it is all different," she said.

Speaking of the last time she was here she added: "I remember it well. It was wonderful. I am only sorry that Paul is not here to see the New World again. It was his dream to return to this country."

"When we returned to Germany he boasted about the Americans and the progress they were making in science. He used to say that they would be at the top of the world because they had the good sense to give their doctors money for experimental purposes."

In reply to a question Mrs. Ehrlich said she believed her husband's prediction had been fulfilled.

"Yes," she said. "You have the best medical talent in the whole world. Many of our friends, distinguished in their respective fields of science, have come here from Germany. You should prosper."

Mrs. Ehrlich left her home in Frankfurt-am-Main two and a half years ago to go to Switzerland because of "a political situation I could not tolerate."

Mrs. Ehrlich intends to pass the rest of her life with her daughters, Mrs. Ernest Schwerin, of San Francisco, wife of a former head of the great German combine, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and Mrs. Edmond Landau, of Waterville, Me., wife of a former professor of mathematics at the University of Goettingen. Dr. Ehrlich died in 1915.

ion One

less,  
ler  
the  
71  
III

# NEW Herald



Copyright, 1941.  
New York Tribune Inc.

SUNDAY

## Liner Breaks Tip of Topmast In Tilt With Brooklyn Bridge

### Nyassa, Coming Up River for First Time, Finds It's Just Ten Feet Too Tall

A maritime mishap rare in the Port of New York occurred in the East River at noon yesterday when the steel topmast of the Portuguese liner Nyassa, bedecked with an American flag, came out second best in an encounter with Brooklyn Bridge.

On previous visits the Nyassa has been berthed at Hoboken or Brooklyn and this was her first trip up the East River. She sailed blithely toward the famous bridge, her officers evidently under the impression that she could clear it easily.

Brooklyn Bridge is 133 feet high in the center at mean high water. There is no record of the height of the Nyassa's topmast, and there is apparently no accurate knowledge as to what part of the bridge was struck. There was a clanging impact near the center of the bridge, and a ten-foot section of the mast was bent backward with a resounding crunch. It was just two hours past high tide.

The crippled mast hung perilously at a right angle as a group of 100 passengers on the forward deck darted back to a safe distance. The crew hurriedly roped off the threatened area and the Nyassa, looking somewhat less blithe, proceeded to her berth at Pier 23, off Market Slip. She carried 690 refugees from Lisbon



Herald Tribune—Acme  
Mrs. Paul Ehrlich on the Nyassa

and Casablanca, Morocco. The Nyassa made her first visit to New York on Dec. 3, 1940.

Mrs. Hedwig Pinkus Ehrlich, widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the German bacteriologist who found salvarsan to be the specific cure for syphilis, was among the throng of fugitives from the privations of war and the tyranny of the Nazis and their vassals. They included also 200 refugees from the French Moroccan port, part of a group of 1,500

(Continued on page 12, col. 1)

# PHILADELPHIA RECORD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1944

SECOND SECTION

## *Ehrlich Would Have Loved the U. S.*



Paul Ehrlich in his office, with his secretary, Martha Marquardt. Ehrlich's office eventually became so cluttered with papers that there was room for only one chair. But, thanks to his photographic memory, the scientist always could find the paper he wanted, so long as no one had touched the accumulation in his absence.

By ROBERT ROTH

American women are the most alert and intelligent, Amer-



Mrs. Paul Ehrlich, who now lives at Bryn Mawr.

his strength, of the encouragement she breathed to sustain

...ean colleges are the best, American science is the purest, American people are the friendliest in the world.

So believes Mrs. Paul Ehrlich, widow of the great German scientist, surveying her adopted land from the pinnacle of her 82 years. A refugee from Germany, she is living happily at the Deanery on the Bryn Mawr College campus.

She has no patience with the theory so frequently expressed by Europeans that American education is inferior to the trans-Atlantic brand.

#### NOTHING LIKE IT

"Look at this beautiful campus," she said in her precise English, faintly tinged with a pleasant accent. "There is nothing like this in Germany. There is a girl who wants a higher education has only the university."

"She takes rooms in the town and attends lectures. She does not know what a campus means to work and live with hundreds of other girls."

"And American women?" she continued, warming to her subject. "What they all do! They are so alert, they do so much for themselves and for others, they have so much enterprise. And they are so optimistic. Even in wartime you feel it."

#### HOPE OF THE WORLD

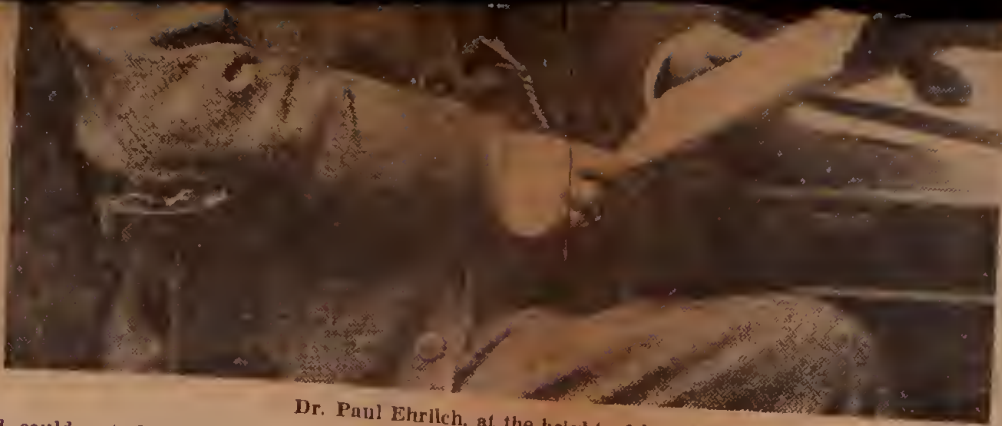
Mrs. Ehrlich, who has lived her life among research scientists who was eyewitness to some of the most thrilling discoveries the medical world has known, sees in this country the hope of the scientific world.

"My husband said once that if he had an opportunity to start his scientific career again he would start it in the United States. True science knows no barriers, makes no distinctions. That is recognized here in America. Perhaps one day it will be true all over the world."

Her husband, dead now for nearly 20 years, is firmly enthroned among the immortals of medicine. He discovered salvarsan ("606") the arsenical compound that gave mankind its first great victory over the syphilis plague and that is still the basic element of syphilis therapy. He made significant contributions to cancer, diphtheria and tuberculosis research and he pioneered in the field of chemotherapy, paving the way for the development of the sulfa drugs which in the last few years have revolutionized medical science.

#### HE LEANED ON HER

Mrs. Ehrlich is not a scientist and claims no credit for her husband's accomplishments, but it was on her he leaned during the years of his greatest achievement and it was she who brought him to health through the ravages of tuberculosis. "I was nothing but his wife,



Dr. Paul Ehrlich, at the height of his career.

and could not do more than a wife could do," she said. "That is, make a happy home for him after the day's work was done, and above all remain the faithful believer in his ideas, even in the

times of struggle and disappointment."

Her eyes had a faraway look as she spoke. She was thinking, perhaps, of those long nights in laboratory when Ehrlich tried

and failed, tried and failed, 605 times until the 606th effort produced salvarsan; thinking, too, of her own wakefulness and watchfulness of the hot milk she made him drink to sustain

#### NO BITTERNESS

She looks back now upon those happy years with no trace of the bitterness so often found among refugees. She had no trouble, she said, in getting out of Germany in 1939. She passes over, as if it were of no importance, that fact that she had to leave behind every penny, every possession she had.

She lives not in the past but in the present, and enjoys it to the hilt. Alert, intelligent, entertaining, she carries her years well, looking like the kindly great-grandmother she is. Her two daughters are Americans now, as are her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. One of her grandsons, Dr. George Schoenberg, is a professor of mathematics at Swarthmore.

She cannot find words enough to praise the country that offered her a haven.

"I admire America altogether," she said. "It is a wonderful country."

State of the world. Because they had no general entrance to the Casino as the b...  
girl Elmer...  
proprietor of Louise's Monte...  
Louise Reid, grandmother...  
book st...  
had est...  
at him...  
means it. He hasn't seen any...  
Mr. Roy...  
he says, "Well, how was the...  
glare at them so often that when...  
floor and if their elbows. He turns around to...  
table on the and bump him on the head with...  
would put a and five customers lunch past...  
that bum I have a drink. Then four waiters...  
sense) "For has fixed all this, he sits down to...  
affectionate the show, and, after the producer...  
"bum" in its drunks think they should be in...  
was using table just outside the door; three...  
bum?" (He the press are frequently given a...  
miss that you'll pardon the expression, of...  
said, "Would I opening night; the gentlemen, if...  
of all makes start screaming in...  
Lopez to fly into a state of agita...  
That caused Headwaiter Joe...  
a proper table...  
walked out because he didn't get...  
he'd been at the Copacabana and...  
of people. There was a report...  
town just now is disturbing a lot...  
WHEELER Ertel Flynn's in Roosevelt again!"  
The Record's New York Saloon Editor  
BY EARL WILSON

## About the Saloon Set

Just This'a and That'a

IT HAPPENED LAST NIGHT:

## U.S. Praised By Ehrlich, Group Told

The widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, who won the Nobel Prize for his discovery of salvarsan, used to treat venereal disease, told the ninth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Conference on Social Hygiene yesterday that her husband once said that, were he to live his life again, he would wish to work in America, "for America is the place for all aspiring scientists to achieve success."

Addressing the 250 members of the conference at a luncheon meeting in the Ritz-Carlton, Mrs. Ehrlich also spoke of her husband's work with Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tuberculosis bacillus.

### LEGAL CURBS URGED

Legislative measures to reduce venereal disease were proposed by Alan Johnstone, general counsel for the Federal Works Agency, Washington, who suggested the May Act be universally enforced.

"This act, passed in 1941, authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to prescribe a zone around military and naval establishments in which there are vicious practices violating the Federal law," he explained. The act has been enforced in Tennessee and North Carolina only.

### BIGGEST DISABILITY CAUSE

He said that "venereal diseases are the greatest cause of disability in the armed forces."

The military handling of this social problem was discussed by the Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, Captain John R. Heller, Jr., U. S. N. R.

The Philadelphia Inquirer  
PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

2 19

## MRS. EHRLICH IS DEAD AT 84

Widow of Winner of Nobel  
Prize in Medicine.

Mrs. Hedwig Ehrlich, widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, who won the Nobel prize in medicine in 1913 for his discovery of salvarsan, which has been used in the treatment of venereal disease, died in Gotham Hospital, 30 East 76th street, today, apparently as the result of a stroke suffered a week ago.

Mrs. Ehrlich was 84 years old and had been living on Worthington Road in White Plains since her arrival from Germany six years ago. At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stephanie Schweirin, 12 East 86th street, it was said that Mrs. Ehrlich had been in close contact with scientists from many parts of the world up to the time of the stroke. She was honored several years ago at a dinner given by the American Medical Association, and became the first person not a doctor to be a member of the association, relatives said.

Another survivor is a daughter, Mrs. Mariana Landau of Swarthmore, Pa.

The funeral on Thursday will be private. Burial will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Westchester.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1948.

**MRS. PAUL EHRLICH,  
WIDOW OF SCIENTIST**

Mrs. Hedwig Pinkus Ehrlich, widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Nobel Prize winner in 1908 for his work in chemo-therapy and discoverer of salvarsan in 1911, a remedy for syphilis, died yesterday in Gotham Hospital of a stroke suffered a week ago. She was 84 years old.

The widow of the noted scientist came here from Germany six years ago. For the last six months she had been living with friends on Worthington Road, White Plains. Previously she had lived in the guest house of the deanery at Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stephanie Schwerin, 15 East Eighty-sixth Street, it was said Mrs. Ehrlich had been in close contact with scientists from many parts of the world.

In October, 1941, she was honored at a dinner given by the American Social Hygiene Association, which made her a member. The dinner, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, also served to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of her husband's discovery of salvarsan. Dr. Ehrlich died in Germany in 1915.

Mrs. Ehrlich first visited this country in 1904, when her husband received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Chicago University and Johns Hopkins. She was an honorary member of the Paul Ehrlich Institute of Chemo-Therapy in Frankfurt on the Main.

Surviving besides Mrs. Schwerin is another daughter, Mrs. Mariana Landau of Swarthmore, Pa. The funeral service on Thursday will be limited to members of the family. Burial will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Westchester.

## Mrs. Paul Ehrlich, Scientist's Widow

### Husband Won Nobel Prize as Salvarsan Discoverer

Mrs. Hedwig Pinkus Ehrlich, widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, German bacteriologist and Nobel Prize winner who discovered salvarsan, one of the firsts cures for syphilis, died at 7:50 a. m. yesterday at Gotham Hospital, 30 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Ehrlich, who was eighty-four, suffered a stroke a week ago.

For his work on the "side-chain" theory of chemotherapy Dr. Ehrlich shared the 1908 Nobel Prize with Elie Mechnikov. Out of the application of the "side-chain" principle came salvarsan, an arsenic-bismuth compound, also known as Ehrlich-606, which opened up the field of chemical treatment of disease.

Mrs. Ehrlich left Germany in 1930 for Switzerland. She first came to the United States with her husband in 1904, when he made a lecture tour. At the invitation of the American Social Hygiene Association, she returned to the United States in 1941 and was honored with a dinner and an award of \$1,000 in recognition of her husband's discovery.

Mrs. Ehrlich decided to remain in this country rather than return to Switzerland where she had sought a haven from the Nazi regime in Germany. Hitler, in deprecating the work of Dr. Ehrlich, a Jew, had referred to salvarsan as the questionable discovery of a questionable scientist who wanted to poison the German people by curing the symptoms without curing the disease. Dr. Ehrlich died in 1915.

Mrs. Ehrlich was forced to leave her home in Frankfurt-am-Main without taking any of her possessions with her. When she came here in 1941 she lived at the Old Deanery at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Later she moved to 251 Worthington Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Ehrlich was born in Neustadt-Silesia, Germany, the daughter of Joseph Pinkus and Mrs. Augusta Fraenkel Pinkus. Mr. Pinkus was the founder and owner of the largest linen plants in Germany. Mrs. Ehrlich was married to Dr. Ehrlich in 1883.

The Ehrlichs had been friends of some of the greatest international scientists, including Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Stephanie Schwerin, of New York, and Mrs. Mariana Landau, of Swarthmore, Pa.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1948

**Dr. Paul Ehrlich's  
Widow Dies at 84**

Mrs. Hedwig Ehrlich, widow of Dr. Paul Ehrlich who won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1913 for his discovery of salvarsan, which has been used in the treatment of venereal disease, died in Gotham Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Ehrlich, 84, had lived in White Plains since her arrival from Germany six years ago.

D  
A  
I  
L  
Y  
M  
I  
R  
R  
O  
R  
W  
E  
D  
N  
E  
S  
D  
A  
Y  
D  
E  
C  
E  
M  
B  
E  
R  
2  
2  
1  
9  
4  
8

Friday, December 24, 1943

AUFBAU

## WIE WIR HÖREN

Hedwig Ehrlich geb. Pinkus, die Witwe des Salvarsan-Entdeckers Prof. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, ist im New Yorker Gotham Hospital an den Folgen eines Schlaganfalls im Alter von 84 Jahren gestorben. Die Gattin des berühmten Forschers und Nobelpreisträgers, der im Salvarsan das erste wirksame Mittel gegen die Syphilis schuf (1911), lebte seit sechs Jahren bei Freunden in White Plains, N. Y. Hedwig Ehrlich stand auch nach dem Tode ihres Mannes mit den führenden Gelehrten der Welt in regem Briefwechsel und wurde 1941 zum Mitglied der American Social Hygiene Association ernannt. Das Ehepaar Ehrlich wird von zwei Töchtern überlebt: Frau Stephanie Schwerin, New York City, und Frau Mariana Landau, Swarthmore, Pa.

## Paul Ehrlichs Witwe 84jährig gestorben

An den Folgen eines Schlaganfalles verstarb gestern früh im Gotham Hospital Frau Hedwig Ehrlich, die Witwe des berühmten Forschers Dr. Paul Ehrlich, im 85. Lebensjahr. Prof. Ehrlich, der 1915 starb, hatte 1908 für die Entdeckung des Salvarsan zur Bekämpfung der Syphilis den Nobelpreis für Medizin erhalten.

Frau Ehrlich war am 30. Juni 1864 in Neustadt, Oberschlesien, als Tochter des bekannten Textilindustriellen Felix Pinkus zur Welt gekommen. Sie heiratete den damals 29jährigen Paul Ehrlich 1883 und nahm in den folgenden Jahren aktiven Anteil an seinem Aufstieg zum weltberühmten Forscher. 1904 begleitete sie ihn zu einer Vortragsreise nach den Vereinigten Staaten, in deren Verlauf ihm auch der Ehrendoktor der University of Chicago verliehen wurde.

Die Verstorbene lebte bis 1939 in Frankfurt am Main, dem Sitz

des jetzt wieder eröffneten Paul Ehrlich-Instituts. Um der Verfolgung durch die Nazis zu entgehen begab sie sich in letzterem Jahre in die Schweiz und kam zwei Jahre später nach den Vereinigten Staaten, wo sie zunächst in Bryn Mawr College und seit dem Sommer in White Plains, N. Y. wohnte.

Zahlreiche Ehrungen wurden ihr hier zuteil; die größte war die Ehrenmitgliedschaft der American Social Hygiene Association, die ihr als der einzigen Person ohne medizinische Ausbildung zuerkannt wurde. In dem Warner Bros. Film "The Magic Bullet", der das Lebenswerk Ehrlichs behandelt, wurde Frau Ehrlich durch Ruth Gordon dargestellt.

Frau Ehrlich, die bis zuletzt in regem Briefwechsel mit den Mitarbeitern und Schülern ihres Mannes stand, hatte kurz vor ihrem Ableben noch die Freude, die Ehrlich-Biographie des japanischen Professors Shiga zu erhalten, des einzigen noch am Leben befindlichen Assistenten ihres Mannes.

Die Verstorbene wird überlebt von zwei Töchtern, Frau Stefanie Schwerin in New York und Frau Marianne Landau in Philadelphia, sowie den Enkeln Dr. Hans Wolfgang und Guenther Schwerin in New York, Frau Suzanne von Schuechling in Baltimore, Dolly Schoenberg und Matthias Landau in London. Die Trauerfeier im engsten Familienkreise findet morgen mittag 12 Uhr in Campbell's Funeral Home, 81. St. und Madison Ave., statt. Anschließend erfolgt die Beisetzung auf dem Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Westchester.

## MILESTONES

**Died.** J. Gilmour ("Gloomy Gil") Dobie, 69, an alltime great among U.S. football coaches; in Hartford, Conn. In his 33 years of power-play coaching, lanky Gil Dobie went through eleven consecutive undefeated seasons, drove his teams (North Dakota State, University of Washington, Navy, Cornell, Boston College) to a record of 180 victories, 45 losses, 15 ties.

**Died.** Donald Brian, 73, onetime Broadway musical comedy star (the original Prince Danilo in the 1907 Broadway production of Franz Lehar's *The Merry Widow*); in Great Neck, N. Y.

**Died.** Major General Johnson Hagood, 75, brass-tongued chief of supply in World War I, who suffered a highly publicized removal as commander of the VIII Corps area by Roosevelt in 1936, after he called WPA expenditures "stage money" before a congressional committee; in Charleston, S.C.

**Died.** Dr. Hugh Smith Cumming, 79, lanky, longtime Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service (1920-36); of a heart attack; in Washington. Dr. Cumming helped set up the national leprosarium in 1921 at Carville, La., also was responsible for establishing the Government's two rehabilitation farms for narcotic addicts.

**Died.** Hedwig Pinkus Ehrlich, 84, tiny, unassuming wife of the late great German bacteriologist Dr. Paul Ehrlich, whose discovery of salvarsan or 606 ("The Magic Bullet") was a major landmark in combating syphilis; of a stroke; in Manhattan. Frau Ehrlich fled Germany in 1939.

\* Named for his uncle, who was killed in air combat in World War I.

TIME, JANUARY 3, 1949